

RICH ORES FROM HIKO DISTRICT

Provo and Salt Lake Men Mining Ore Carrying High Values in Silver and Lead.

CUMBERLAND-ELY STRIKE

FIFTY PER CENT COPPER ORE IN THE VETERAN.

Provo, Oct. 27.—Ellis Maxfield, who brought in ore from the new property located by himself and William Brinton of Salt Lake, sixty miles west of Caliente, Nev., for a smelter test, has returned from Salt Lake, but has not yet received returns from the ore. He, however, received returns today from an assay of ore taken from a later location than the one from which the large lot of ore was taken. This shows 172 ounces of silver, 22 per cent lead and 50 per cent copper. Judging from the appearance of the ore brought for a smelter test, that should bring much better returns.

The district where Mr. Maxfield is operating is the old Hiko district, Lincoln county. There was considerable chondritic going on in the early days, and a smelter was built there, but was abandoned when the price of silver dropped. The district is now again attracting attention, and one company which is operating on a large scale contemplates either the erection of a mill, for the reduction of its ores, or a smelter.

Mr. Maxfield believes that a railroad will be built into the district before long. At present the wagon haul of sixty miles to Caliente is a drawback, but in spite of this he believes his company can ship ore at a profit. He will return to camp in a few days prepared to conduct a vigorous campaign of development.

TINTIC MINING NOTES.

American Shaft Down 150 Feet—Remodeling May Day Mill.

The shaft of the American property near the Beck Tunnel is now down nearly 150 feet, and the stockholders are of the opinion that but little more development work will be required to open up the ore deposits which they think extend from the Beck Tunnel into their ground. The American property is just east of and adjoining the claim upon which the Beck Tunnel people have taken out so much rich ore, says the Eureka Reporter.

Measures, Deets and Keltz are still at work remodeling the dry concentrating plant at the May Day. They now have a small force of men at the mill, and some of the old machinery and this will be replaced with improved machinery which will enable them to handle the May Day successfully. It is thought that these changes can be made within three or four weeks, and then the gentlemen will be in a position to make trial runs upon the different grades of ore from this mine.

George Hanson returned on Wednesday from the Copper Jack property in the Erickson district, where he spent several weeks superintending the installing of the machinery. Mr. Hanson says that sinking was started this week and that a double compartment shaft will be put down to a depth of 200 feet. Like most of the properties in that section, the Copper Jack is troubled with water, but the mine being equipped with a first class sinking pump, this does not interfere to any extent with the work. Carl Hahn is now in charge of the work at the mine, and Mr. Hanson will remain in Eureka.

The foundation for the new machinery of the Little Chief company was completed this week, and the boiler has been put in position. The galloway frame is now being put up and Superintendent Joseph Hannifan says that he expects to have everything in shape so that work can again be taken up in the mine within a couple of weeks. Little Chief stock still holds its own upon the Salt Lake stock exchange and even the recent assessment did not force it down. Apparently the stockholders feel that the sooner there is money in the treasury to make the needed improvements and place the mine in shape to handle the ore economically, the sooner they will be able to realize something for their faith in the mine.

Work has been suspended at the West Mammoth property, adjoining the Centennial Eureka. The ground, as has been stated in these columns, is owned by Captain Hugo Deprezn, but has been worked for some time under lease and bond agreement by Captain Singheiser and associates. Mr. Singheiser has been ill with rheumatism in Chicago and, being unable to look after his business affairs, he notified Captain Deprezn that it would be necessary for him to relinquish the bond. He has asked for an extension of the time in which certain payments were to be made, but Captain Deprezn has not seen fit to grant this and consequently the deal is off and the property reverts back to the original owners. During the time that Captain Singheiser has held a bond upon the ground, considerable development work has been done. In addition to drifting upon the tunnel level, a shaft has been put down to a depth of 225 feet, and the character of rock through which sinking has been going on indicates the close proximity of ore.

CUMBERLAND-ELY STRIKE.

Ore in Veteran Workings That Runs 50 Per Cent Copper.

There is good reason why the Cumberland-Ely stock has gone soaring of late. On top of the news of the rich strike of several weeks ago in the Veteran tunnel on the Cumberland-Ely property comes the report of the uncovering of a still higher grade of ore there, which mining men who have examined the dump declare will run 50 per cent in copper. The development work has been pressed as rapidly as a force of miners under Superintendent Mike Shovelin can do it, and the outlook improves as the work progresses, says the White Pine News.

Since the fact of this splendid strike became known, the value of mining property in the vicinity, which has always been held at a high figure, has jumped still higher. A number of mining brokers and agents of eastern capitalists have already been out to the scene of the strike to get authentic information, and finding that the report was true have been busy trying to get hold of as much of the surrounding property as possible.

This strike and promise to other great properties in the district promise to take Ely out of the list of "low grade" camps. It is a turn in events that was not entirely unexpected. There have been min-

ing experts who have predicted the finding here of a higher grade of ore than that upon which the fortunes of the camp were founded. But even with the low grade ore, Ely was sure to take a front rank among copper producers, because of the tremendous masses of it found in the development of the great properties here. And now it looks as though the camp will excel all others from every point of view.

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GREENWATER COPPER.

Boom Talk on a Region That Is Certainly on the Boom.

Goldfield, Nev., Oct. 27.—By far the most sensational jump into prominence of any mining camp added to the map in many years is that of Greenwater and the surrounding district, in Inyo county, California. The metal responsible for this sensation is copper. The amount of copper ore in surface showings alone is tremendous. The copper ore yielded by every shaft that is sunk is indicating from hour to hour that Greenwater is the greatest copper mining territory ever found in the United States. Bigger than Bismarck. Nearly \$20,000,000 has been invested in 100 claims during the last month. And the men who have thus invested so vast a sum are many of them among the most important mine owners of this generation.

To recapitulate the simple facts about the bonanzas suddenly evolved at Greenwater is to court either wonder or incredulity. This district was practically unknown, practically unexplored, within so short a time as ten years ago. It lies far up among the remotest crags of the Funeral range. It was supposed until recently to be beyond the reach of an adequate water supply. The mere suggestion of a possible railroad leading to these crags from which, on the California side, there is an almost sheer drop to desolate Death Valley, is unknown no longer. It has been explored from end to end. It will have a railroad and all the water it can use early in the new year. In other words, and without exaggeration, it has jumped from obscurity to the biggest mining potentiality on record, in less than a decade.

Takes Real Money.

Copper mining is expensive. No copper proposition was ever opened up by anything except real money. Only fool would attempt wild-catting operations in this metal, and the fool would have his trouble for his pains. The financial individuals who have put their money and reputations into the future Greenwater properties—individuals and firms like Fatey Clark, Augustus Heinz, Charles H. Schwab, the L. M. Sullivan Trust company, Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, and others—are making this investment because they are absolutely certain of the investment's value. To the public, the fact that the old foundation of Greenwater's claim upon public attention is pure folly.

The total copper production of the United States in 1905 was about 400,000 tons. Fully half of this tonnage came from Butte, where much of the best copper ore mined shows values of 4 per cent, upon which more than \$100,000,000 has been paid in dividends. The Greenwater district has twice the area of Butte, and the supply of copper during the last year fell far short of the demand—it was exacted from the mines at a rate of 6 per cent, the increased demand was figured at 34 per cent. It does not need a prophet to predict that the future of the district is confident of stupendous profits. That they have not gone into this mine, but have put their stock on the market at penny prices, and by the further fact that they have the actual coin in their pockets for serious mining.

Why Copper Is in Demand.

If the layman does not understand why the demand for copper constantly increases, the demand may be very easily explained. The chief use of pure copper is for electric work. It is used in the construction of dynamos and motors; great quantities are rolled into wire for many purposes, including submarine cables, long-distance telephone and transmission lines for light and power service. The kitchen pots and pans explain some of its consumption. Its use as an alloy is astonishing. Red brass is 90 per cent copper. Yellow brass is two-thirds copper. Of the finest gold jewelry nearly 25 per cent is copper. Every ship propeller contains more copper than anything else. And copper makes up one-tenth of the weight of every silver coin minted by the United States.

In 1894 copper sold for only 9 cents a pound. Now it brings 22 cents.

COPPER IN NEVADA.

Gold Not Likely to Stand Pre-eminent as State's Chief Metal Product.

If present expectations are realized, gold will not always hold the premier position among the metal products of Nevada, says the Denver Mining Reporter. Copper is beginning to make insistent claims for recognition as a factor of importance. In fact, the reports of the last week strikes and excitements are concerned with copper rather than with gold, and although the state has always produced some copper, it gives promise of attaining prominence in that line.

The districts of greatest promise and present interest are those of Ely and Yerington in the northern part, and the newer discovered camps of Cuprite, Furnace Creek and Greenwater in the south. The latter must, perforce, be shared with California, but there is evidence that this will in no wise detract from Nevada, for if the new discoveries amount to much they will be so extensive as to contribute heavily to both states. Probably no better evidence could be offered in support of the genuineness of the future of copper in Nevada than the fact that the present known copper districts have literally been invaded by large interests which appreciate the future of that metal.

DUCK CREEK LEAD MINES.

Recent Strikes Have Caused Prospectors to Swarm Into Country.

The rich lead strikes in the vicinity of Duck Creek have attracted numerous prospecting parties to that locality. The district is swarming with fortune hunters and some of them have met with great success, says the White Pine News.

At the Success mine, where the first big strike was made, a great deal of work is now being done. Two 150-foot shafts have been sunk upon the property, and at that depth air connections have been made between the shafts. A continuous ore body has been found to a depth of 175 feet, which is as far as development work has gone. The ore vein is from eight to twenty-five feet wide, and the ore carries rich values in lead, silver and gold. Two 85-horsepower boilers have been set up on the Success property, and a compressor plant is being installed. A sawmill, to be used in cutting timber for the mine, is also being put in. Abundant water for the mine is being procured from a spring above the property, 4,000 feet of pipe having been laid to carry the water from the spring to where it is needed at the mine. Carpenters are now at work putting up the boarding house and other buildings required by the twenty-two men now employed at the mine.

D. C. McDonald said yesterday that before the end of the month there would probably be in shape for the crew of miners to produce ore for shipment. He said that many of the mine owners at Duck Creek are waiting for the railroad to put in side tracks for ore cars so that they can commence shipping ore.

The Duck Creek lead belt extends about fifteen miles to the north of the Success mine, and in that area a number of new strikes have been reported during the past few days. At the Ely-Homestake No. 1 mine, owned by H. O. Hall of the Southern Club and others, a vein twenty feet wide of heavy galena was encountered at a depth of twenty feet. The mine



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ORE DEPOSITS OF THE SILVER PEAK QUADRANGLE

"Ore Deposits of the Silver Peak Quadrangle, Nevada," is the title of a professional paper (No. 55) recently published by the United States geological survey, which will be welcome as a valuable addition to the library of the mining geologist and the professor of geology. It is a notable contribution to the literature on the theory of ore deposits, a subject to which the author, Joseph Edward Spurr, has already devoted considerable attention in his previous writings.

After describing the general geology of the Silver Peak quadrangle, Mr. Spurr takes up the metalliferous deposits of this area in detail, describing them first and then discussing their genetic relations, developing finally from these observations the theory of metalliferous veins of magmatic quartz. Briefly stated, the author's conclusion is that some auriferous quartz bodies may be of magmatic origin, and may, indeed, be regarded as a phase of granitic magmas. This conclusion, however, is not based upon the transition of quartz veins to pegmatites and these to granitic rocks, was at that time original with him, but by the study he finds that more and more of it had been anticipated, until practically the only portion left which he can consider as original is the conclusion that granitic

quartz veins, which are really the ultra-silicious form of the magma, may contain metallic minerals, especially gold, in sufficient quantity to constitute ores, and the corollary, later announced, that gold quartz veins are especially connected with intrusive bodies of granitic rocks.

This most recent paper of Mr. Spurr's will be particularly interesting when read in connection with his previous report (Professional Paper No. 42) on the ore deposits of Tonopah, which lies not far east of the Silver Peak quadrangle. The ore deposits of Tonopah were described as due to the action of magmatic waters and vapors following the eruption of certain tertiary volcanic rocks.

Nonmetalliferous minerals also occur in the Silver Peak quadrangle, and deposits of these are described by Mr. Spurr. About ten miles north of Silver Peak there is a deposit of alum and sulfur in rhyolite. The several places where the quadrangle contain incrustations of common salt and borates of lime and soda. The borax industry is dormant at present, but has been of considerable importance. Boron is one of the rarer elements and occurs principally in deposits from dry lakes or in deposits from volcanic fumaroles. Coal occurs in the tertiary sediments at the north end of the Silver Peak range. The chief seams are four in number. The coal is of rather poor quality containing a good deal of ash. However, it might possibly be used as a gas coal.

POSITION OF COPPER.

Manufacturers Are Pretty Well Fixed for Immediate Future.

The following view of the copper situation as taken by the National Cordage & Cable company, which ranks as one of the heaviest consumers of the metal in the United States, is of interest:

"Foreign consumers have been especially urgent in getting their requirements filled and the eagerness of the European contingent in getting copper has gone far in exciting the market to a degree not before witnessed since the days of the Secretan syndicate. American manufacturers were successful in getting a considerable proportion of their orders on the books of producers and selling agents before the market took the bit in its teeth, and many of the big plants are pretty well fixed for some time to come. There is some difficulty in obtaining full supplies, and it is probable that consumers in this country have not got all the copper they need during the balance of the year.

"Manufacturers continue very busy and the outlook is good for an active fall and winter. Sales of copper for near delivery have been made at 22 cents, and in certain instances at higher prices, according as sellers have insisted on securing extra premiums for the limited quantities of stock."

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